THE TRIAL OF MR. TWEED.

ANDREW J. GARVEY AND J. M'B. DA-VIDSON ON THE STAND,

The Safe Maker's and the Great Plasterer's Bills-The Time when Wages were High-Mr. John Garvey's Trip to Albany.

The principal feature of yesterday's procodings in the Tweed trial was the testimony of Mr. Garvey. Mr. Tweed closely scanned Mr. Garvey while alleged conversations and trans-Garvey while alleged conversations and crans-actions with him were detailed. Mr. Garvey was very nervous. Mr. Lynes was called in regard to the warrants and their identification with I Vouchers Cook." The same exceptions were

Mr. Burrill raised a new objection to some of the warrants, that they appeared to be for expenditures on the County Court House. He said they should claim that the auditing of the County Court House bills did not come at all within the functions of the three men menlioned in this act, but were entirely confided the Court House Commission by special

act under which Mr. Tweed was indicted only provided for punishment where no other pun-ishment was provided by statute. He said that the Court had decided that Mr. Tweed had acted as Supervisor with an additional duty, and Mr. Root had prepared a brief to show that a Super-risor's misfeasance could not come under this

THE MISSING VOUCHERS.

Judge Davis held that the discussion had better be had at a subsequent stage, and that the exceptions could be considered as taken on the admission of testimony.

Mr. Lynes was cross-examined by Mr. Graham. He testified that occasionally a warrant was filled in by others than himself. When he did not fill them, it was most likely that Mr. Watson did. The practice of requiring affidavits to each claim was not regularly embreed for a year or two before 1870. It was not enforced as to these Board of A built bills.

efore 1870. It was not enforced as to these loard of Audit bills. Mr. Graham called his attention to his testimony before Judge Dowling in the Baulch and largerty matter. He could not remember as testimony on that occasion, saying that as it was soon after the III of September probably is memory then was fresher than now. He said it was probable that he testified that he could not wear to having seen the missing yourches between the 5th and 11th in September. He could not except that now that now the said it was probable that he testified that he could not only the said it is not seen the missing yourches between the 5th and 11th in September. He could not except that now.

J. M.B. DAVIDSON ON THE WITNESS STAND.

J. McB. Davidson was sworn. Mr. Graham and he supposed Mr. Davidson was called, as in the Hall trial, to show the manufacture of bills mainst the county. Now, the first of each set of rounts charged a genaine claim against the city. He submitted that they should either abandon the count stating a genuine liability or abandon the other three counts and all proof of the fasisty or manufacture of bills which were not genuine. There was a contrariety which should but them to their election to a definition of their position, and a notic processis of the indictment as to any count inconsistent with the proof they proposed to offer, or their proof should be excluded.

The Court thought there was no danger of their attempting to prove that a claim was both

The Court thought there was no danger of neir attempting to prove that a claim was both die and true, and though they had alleged the to meet the proof they were not precluded om establishing which it was. He did not aink any count estopped them from proving ny other count. (Exception.)

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am a safe manucurer. In 1870 had a claim against the city of New York. I was paid my claim. I presented my fill to Mr. toodward. (Warrantshown. I has is my endorsettent, lift the exception of the word "company" added.

MR. DAVIDSON'S BILL.

Q.—Will you tell me the amount of the bill on which

MR. DAVIDSON'S BILL.

Q.—Will you tell me the amount of the bill on which his warrant was given? (Objected to.) A.—\$16,90. That was the bill gave Woodward. I couldn't tell you when i presented it. I was sent for by Mr. Woodward, and he told me. (Mr. Field—I object)—and told me to go to he Comptroller's office, and I would get my pay. I endorsed the warrant it was on its back. I was not allowed to see its face, and got either Watson's or Woodward's cleeck for my claim, \$16,90. The warrant is for 193,104(1). I do not know how this was made up. I was not called before the Board of Adult. All got was my lust claim, \$16,90. I did not know my bill had been raised. Mr. Watson was County Adultor.

To Mr. Fullerton—I had presented other bills to the county. I had been furnishing safes to the county four or five years. I never made an afhidavit to any bill. All my interviews were with either Woodward or Watson, thad no connection with Mr. Tweed in any way or supe. I had no dealings with him in any slape slace i raine to New York. This warrant was presented to me in Mr. Watson's office—in the Comptroller's office. Mr. Watson was alone with me. He turned the face down and told me to endorse it. I was not permitted to see it. I was n

Andrew J. Garvey was called, and while the nessenger was going for him Mr. Graham called or the indictments against Garvey. Mr. Peckto arraign him. Mr. recking asset in the retained for the prosecution. Mr. Graham "No; but by the defence to have all the land unmask hypocrites.". Root called attention to the fact that two he warrants were dated before the audit ged, and took objection and exception to

Mr. Graham objected, and that the Court

it judge of the necessity of keeping the wit-within strict bounds, said that Mr. Garvey ander two indictments for forgery in the degree, and was testifying under the presof the danger of State prison and to save 600 of property. Judge Davis checked Mr. am by saving that this argument went y to the witness's credibility. Mr. Graham ed that this witness should not be pered to testify to conversations with deceased absent persons, which he alone could testify then the only result would be to excite indice. vas to prove the falsity of these bills, and ould be proved without going into all

MR. GARVEY'S BILLS. resumed-I told Woodward that the

was charged so many any are near per ary.

WAGES WERE HIGH AT THAT TIME.

Mr. Graham insisted that the witness ought to give the quantities; so that they might have the coportunity of contradicting him. The Court directed the witness to be as particular as ossible. The other warrants were shown, and Mr. Gar-

The other warrants were shown, and Mr. Garvey gave the same testimony as to them. He was asked at what rate he charged for mechanics labor. He replied. "Soper day, or \$4.50, according to the time of year. I guess this was \$5 a day. Wages were pretty high at that time." [Laughter.]

Witness resumed—My 35 her cent. did not include the interest. I got no share of that at all. The \$7, warrants were all paid. I believe the sever, were also paid. (Fourteen checks of Mr. Garvetown him.) These checks were all paid check mine returned from the bank. These two together warrants (six Reyser warrants and one to Kennard and Hay), I think are the writing of the teller of the bank. These fourteen checks for the check of the bank. These fourteen checks represent sixty-five per cent. (Mr. Graham objected to any testimony as to what they were given for. Allowed and exception.) These are checks given by me to Woodward on Watson's figure, and represents 60 per cent. of my bills and all the interest. Woodward deposited these checks the same day I gave them. Of the other two checks one was for \$10,00—was to the order of Wim. E. King, and the other for \$4,000, to my order. This check of \$10,00 has to Wim. E. King, and the other for \$4,000, to my order. This check of \$10,00 has to the other two checks one was for \$10,00—was to the order of Wim. E. King, and the other for \$4,000, to my order. This check of \$10,00 has to the other two checks one was for \$10,00—was to the other two checks one was for \$10,00—was to the other two checks one was for \$10,00—was to the other two checks one was for \$10,00—was to the other two checks one was for \$10,00. The other two checks one was for \$10,00. The other that Allow Problem took the check to him. The other check is \$40,000. About that date, April 16, Ingersoli said to me—

John Garvey's Errand.

Mr. Graham-I object. Is that competent?

Judge Davis (to witness)—That is "Jimmy?" A.-

Mr. Graham—I object. Is that competent?
Judge Davis (to witness)—That is "Jimmy?" A.—
Yes, sir.
Judge Davis—I gress we'll have him. (Laughter.)
Witness—He said the "old man," meaning I weed—
Mr. Graham—I object to his interpreting the meaning.
Judge Davis (to witness).—He didn't say what he
meant?
Garvey—No, sir. I knew what he meant. (Laughter.)
He said the "old man" wants \$100,000—\$40,000 from you,
\$25,000 from keyser, \$25,000 from Miller, and \$10,000
from Marchie Hell, and it has got to be got at office.
About that time I drew this check. Jimmy said we
would get the money back, but it must be sent upilmmedissiely to Albany. He said "Who can we get to take
It?" I suggested that we could get my brother John. I
found him and he took the train that eventing. We gave
John Garvey the envelope containing the \$100,000. I
saw the money. It was given him and sewed in an inside vest pocket.

Q.—Do you remember having a conversation with Mr.
Tweed in the spring of 1870, at his office. \$5 Duane street,
The weed in the spring of 1870, at his office.

side vest pocket.
Q.—De you remember having a conversation with Mr. Tweed in the agring of 1870, at his office, & Duage street, about the time he commonced his fight with the young Democracy? A.—Yes, sir; I went to see him and asked him if a committee of investigation had been appointed by the Senate. He said, "If there is, we will have to buy up the committee, and we'll have to put up for it, and you will have to put up for it, too."

Mr. Graham—I would like to have somebody watch the withcash face when he is looking at Mr. Tweed, fingle Davis—You had better select somebody.

Mr. Graham—(suillingly)—I would like, if R is not considered wrong, to select your Honor.

Witness—I have known Mr. Tweed about twenty years; years ago he got use a job to put a celling on the Board of Supervisors' chamber; that was about thirteen years ago.
Q.—Did you do any work for the county in 1867?

A.—Yes, sir. FIXING THINGS.

Q.—Did you do any work for the county in 1867?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were your blis paid at that time? A.—Yes, sir.:
I asked Mr. Tweed how I should make out the bills. He said, "Make them fifteen per cent. larger." I saked him who I should give that to me and I will take care of your bils." So I colocted fifteen per cent. and a little more and handed it to Mr. Tweed in his office in the Street Department.

The Court.—For how long was that? A.—Nearly all the payments made to me in 1867 on this building. By my awkwardness in making the payment to him I dropped the envelope in which the money was. He put his foot on it and looked over toward George McLean to see if he was looking, and as soon as he could be picked it up and put it in the drawer. After that I met him in the hail, and he says, "Whatever you have to give me give it to me now." After that I didn't make any more payments direct; they went through Woodward. He toid not that to fix it with Woodward; that everything done with Woodward was all right in substance.

Q.—Do you remember going to Mr. Tweed with a receipt for this \$20,000 item? A.—Yes, sir. I took that receipt at the request of Woodward. It was the afternoon before the election of 1870. I told Mr. Tweed hims, "I told him I had promised Woodward at Serenwith. He said, "I thought Woodward what fixed all this." I told him I had promised Woodward to give him a receipt. He took out a paper, which I presume was a check, and said, "Endorse that." If it was a check had shad all to give him a receipt with to a said, "I who may be a substance.

That was his way of doing. I saw him about the time of the disappearance of the Vouchers. After soin could sake you, tell them you paid no moon to so arrongly sake you, tell them you gaid no money to arrongly sake you, tell them you gaid no money to arrongly sake you, tell them you gaid no money to arrongly on the took to list of the five that the last time of an account of the office of the Board of Public Works. When he came back he had these, I presume, signed, beca

The Vocal Society's Concert. The Vocal Society is an organization that

preserves for us the art of choral singing, almost ost otherwise in this city. What the Handel and Haydn Society so nobly does for Boston in the matter of sacred music, this society does with equal excellence in the direction of English giee and madrigal music. If only the organization were multiplied by ten and the standard of individual merit kept as high as it is now, we should have an oratorio society that would no-where be excelled—but then we should lose our madrigals. madrigals.
The first concert of the present season was

given on Thursday evening at Steinway Hall The programme, which, by the way, was a beautiful specimen of typographic skill, and a true index of the good taste that rules in the society, contained a selection of glees, madrigals, and part songs, and also a selection from Schumann's Mass. This latter composition was of larger and nobler purpose than any of the other music. It part of any concert programme in this country. It has an extrinsic interest from the fact that it was one of Schumann's later compositions, and was written at the time when the great calamity that was to befal him already overshadowed and saddened his mind and colored his work.

The only two movements performed were the Kyric and the Gloria, but these clearly enough indicate the nobility and carnestness of feeling with which the work was composed. They were imperfectly presented on Thursday evening for the reason that, instead of an orchestra to sustain the voices, there was only a piano. Nothing can make that instrument appear so insignificant as to contrast it with the fulness and richness of a chorus. This was especially noticeable in the Kyric, where the duil thud of the piano seemed like an impertinence, and was a positive detriment to the enjoyment of the music. What in the orchestral parts were doubtless chords firmly held out by the stringed instruments in equal measure with the voice parts, became in the piano accompaniment disarrecable and jerky staccato notes, distracting the attention instead of adding to the enjoyment. And this was by no means the fault of the accompanist, who was one of the best in the city, but grewout of the limitations of the instrument. The performance was, therefore, of oncessity, pale and cold, without the orchestral color and richness and without any firmness of foundation for the voices.

Among the points of greatest interest in the entertainment were a part song by Benedictowhor the programme makers failed to give his knightly title, though they accorded it to Sir Henry Bishop—and a madrigal by Henry Leslie, "Thine Eyes so Bright," which was like hours like knightly title, though they accorded it to sire thems they are some part song by Benedictors in her art.

The concert was exceptional in that there was no solo singing, unless we may class Mr. Baird's and solo singing, unless we may class Mr. Baird's and solo singing, unless we may class Mr. was one of Schumann's later compositions, and

who has distinguished herself in various other directions in her art.

The concert was exceptional in that there was no solo singing, unless we may class Mr. Baird's song, with humming choral accompaniment, in that category. This was very tastefully sung, and was one of the most effective pieces of the concert. The glees were sung by Messrs. Bush, Rockwood, Baird, and Aiken, whose voices harmonize most happily.

Two other concerts will be given by this society during the winter. We regard them as at once the most artistic and the most enjoyable vocal concerts given in this city.

Will Mr. Lefferts Answer this?

SIR: I am the holder of 200 shares in the Mount Florence Estate, and have friends here who are also holders of shares. We have been resting on the supposition that the drawing would certainly come off on the 10th instant (last Friday). Your report has caused a great fear in my mind as to the probability of the shareholders having their money refunded to them; setting aside all question as to the drawing ever taking place. Certainly, no one will have any confidence PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 16,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-A despatch from Mr. R. Beardeley, the Agent and Consul-General of the United States, in Egypt, gives an account of an extra-ordinary meteoric shower which was observed at Cairo on the night of the 27th of November. The display was on the night of the 27th of November. The display was principally in the eastern heavens, and continued until after inidialists. Some of the meteors were of great brilliancy, emitting sparks and leaving a track of red light; some fell very rapidly, traversing the keavens and disappearing beneath the horizon, while others, of red colors, were nearly satisfancy, and appeared like emanations from some display explosive substance. The very great character of the ramanguare under the brilliance of this instearce of the ramanguare under the

REV. MR. CLARK EXPLAINS. ND THE REV. MR. JOHNSON GOES

FOR HIM POINTEDLY.

Question of Veracity Between Clerica

Gentlemen, with a Lottery Mixed Up in a Missionary Enterprise.

The Sun yesterday printed an account the expulsion from the New York Confer-nce of the Methodist Protestant Church of the Rev. William C. Clark, pastor of the Myrtle Street Methodist Church in Brooklyn. Yester-day afternoon the following letter was received at this office:

WHAT THE REV. MR. CLARK SAYS ABOUT IT.

WHAT THE REV. MR. CLARK SAYS ABOUT IT.
To the Editor of The Sum.

Sire. In your columns of to-day I find an article referring to myself and the Bethesda Mission Fair. I know not who gave that statement, but I do know that some points require deedded and positive co-rection.

It sustes that I had been expelled from the N. Y. M. P. Conference. I have not been a member of that body since Nov. 8, 1872, when I withdraw to enter the Home Mission work. That withdrawal, with my reasons for the same, was subsequently published in the journals of this city.

2. It stated also that I refused to exonerate the members of the New York Conference from responsibility for the Bethesda Fair. This I positively deny. I wrote the article in the study of the Rev. J. H. Robinson, who ym request, copied and mailed the same for publication, expressing himself satisfied with what I had done.

3. Mr also states that I am using the asmes without the consent of parties. This I most emphatically deny. On my circular you will find the names of ten of the Presidents of the Conferences. I have their written consent in my office, which any person can see who will take the trouble to call and examine. Some of them will be present.

WHEN THE FAIR OPENS,

when the fair opens, and will speak for themselves. All other committees on the circuiar are at hand and can be seen. Why is this effort to biast my Christian character made by the President of a Conference, many weeks after I retire from his control, having complied with every promise made while there? I will give you the key note, and the reader may draw his own inferences. At our last annual Conference I headed a party that opposed the election of Mr. Robinson to the Presidency of that body. The contest was close and sharp, the first vote being a tie. Since his election, for some reason which I will leave the reader to judge, he has let no chance slip to retailate.

In conclusion I say, without the hope of earthly reward, I am trying to build that Mission House. On the means I am using to raise the necessary funds a differ-In conclusion I say, without the word, I am trying to build that Mission House. On the word, I am trying to build that Mission House, On the means I am using to raise the necessary finds a difference of opin stient. The Buble and Discipling of our cure as silent on this point. The means use are both common and popular in the charches of the present age. Fut feeling justified by the object in view, I shall leave no honorable means untried to gain the shall leave no honorable means untried to gain the shall leave no honorable means untried to gain the shall leave no honorable means untried to gain the shall leave no honorable means untried to gain the shall leave no honorable means untried to gain the shall leave no honorable means untried to gain the shall leave no honorable means untried to gain the shall be sh BROOKLYN, Jan. 17, 1873.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

The above letter was placed in the hands of a Sun reporter, with instructions to find the committee of the N. Y. M. P. Conference and learn the facts in the case.

The reporter directed his steps to the residence of the Rev. J. J. White, pastor of the Attorney Street Church. The Rev. Mr. White was round at home, and another minister of the same denomination with him. In reply to the inquiry made, Mr. White said they knew nothing definite of the facts in the case, but kindly gave the reporter the address of the committee of the Conference who had signed the decree expelling the Kev. Mr. Clark.

WHAT PUZZLES THEM ALL.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who very much resem-

WHAT PUZZLES THEM ALL.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who very much resembles the late Dr. Wayland. President of Brown University, remarked that he had just learned of the article in The Sux, and could not imagine where or how The Sux obtained the informawhere or how THE SUN obtained the informa-tion.

Reporter—Mr. Johnson, I have called to show you a letter this day received from Mr. Ciark, and to learn the facts in the case.

Rev. Mr. Johnson (taking the letter)—This letter was never written by Mr. Clark, I know his handwriting well, and this is not the same. Reporter—Read it, Mr. Johnson: it may have been indicted by Mr. Clark and written by his lawyer, as it is on legal cap.

Mr. Johnson (reading)—Possibly. (After read-ing one or two paragraphs) This is soundalous and shameful.

Reporter—Did not Mr. Clark resign, as he says, in November last?

and snameful.

Reporter—Did not Mr. Clark resign, as he says, in November last?

Mr. Johnson (in an animated tone)—Decidedly not: how could he? Between Nov. 2 and the latter part of December, 1872, there were no iess than nine letters passed between the Rev. J. H. Robinson, President of the Conference, and the Rev. Wm. C. Clark, requesting the President to furnish him (Mr. Clark) with a letter of good character and standing in the church. Mr. Robinson replied, informing Mr. Clark that if he (Clark) would bring him the customary documents showing that he is released from his charge to which he was appointed by the New York Conference, that is, a release in which Mr. Clark's concregation consent to his being separated from their church, then he, the President, would give Mr. Clark the letter he had asked for so many times. Mr. Clark failed to furnish the necessary documents, and consequently, according to the rules of the Conference, his RESIGNATION COULD NOT BE ACCEPTED,

ence, his

RESIGNATION COULD NOT BE ACCEPTED,

and he could not have the letter desired.

Reporter—Did you ever see the article exonerating the New York Conference from any responsibility in this lottery scheme, which Mr.

Clark states that he wrote in the Rev. Mr. Robinson's study?

Mr. Johnson (emphatically)—No; I did not.

Reporter—Did Mr. Clark withdraw from the control of the Conference by his resignation in November last, as he claims?

Mr. Johnson—It was not so understood by any member of the committee or myself, and none of the committee have any knowledge of the receipt of any resignation from Mr. Clark. Mr.

Clark was tried once before, sometime in September last, on similar charges, and also additional ones, in which he was charged with unjustifiably using the names of a large number of the clergy, and stating without any authority whatever. that they endorsed his lottery schemes, to all of which Mr. Clark plead guilty. At that time I was the only one on that committee who favored leniency in his behalf after he plead guilty.

PLEAD GUILTY;

and it was my talk and vote that then saved him from expulsion. At that time Mr. Clark promised to recall the use of the names, and apologize to those gentlemen whose names he had used unwarrantably. Mr. Clark claims that he has done so, but I have no knowledge of it though in his new circular he has left part of the names out.

though in his new circular he has left part of the names out.

Reporter—Do you think Mr. Robinson has acted toward Mr. Clark with any feeling of vindictiveness as Mr. Clark totimates in his letter?

Mr. Johnson—Certainly not, as I consider Mr. Robinson far above any such scurrilous conduct. As regards Mr. Clark's action to prevent the election of Mr. Robinson I know nothing about it. Why, bless your heart, he

it. Why, bless your heart, he

HADN'T THE INFLUENCE

to prevent such an election.

Keporter—Has Mr. Robinson retaliated in any
way upon Mr. Clark?

Mr. Johnson (earnestly)—No. That paragraph
in Mr. Clark is letter is a pulpable falsehood, and
I defy Mr. Clark to produce any proof of such a
vitropragritye assertion.

In Mr. Clark to produce any proof of such a vituperative assertion.

Reporter—Now, in conclusion, Mr. Johnson, let me ask you in reference to the last paragraph in Mr. Clark's letter. Do you think that the means used by Mr. Clark, and which he claims is "both common and proper in Me churches of the present age," meets with the approval of the church and clergy generally?

Mr. Johnson—Emphatically no. The church is diametrically opposed to any such enterprise, which we believe to be a ruinous species of gambling, pernicious in its tendency, and subversive of public morals.

Mr. Johnson then gave the reporter the following letter, which was written to him on the

Mr. Johnson then gave the reporter the fol-lowing letter, which was written to him on the fly-leaf of one of Mr. Clark's latest circulars; but the circular had been changed by striking out with a pen all that part referring to the price of tickets and the prizes. This letter is dated subsequent to his former trial, and reads

Eev. Wm. H. Johnson. BROOKLYN, E. D., Oct. 8, 1872.

BROOKLYN, E. D., Oct. 8, 1872.

DEAR BROTHER: The Fair that I designed to have held beyond all doubt would have been a grant success, and would have built a better church than the New York Corference now owns. But out of deference to the opinions of my brethren, I have stooped all operations, and rally on the generosity of the church at large, Now, my brother, what will you give personally, and what will you try and raise among your neople for this enterprise? Please reply by return of mail, as I wish to open subscriptions immediately. Truly yours, (Signed)

Mr. Johnson Says,

THE CREAM OF THE JOEP 19.

THE CREAM OF THE JOKE IS,

THE CREAM OF THE JOKE IS, that Mr. Clark has never called upon or in any way hinted to him in person, from the beginning up to the present time, what his intentions well bearing upon this scheme, though they have met together very frequently. Mr. Johnson thanked the SUN for trying to get at the facts in this case, and expressed a wish that the reporter weuld see the President of the Conference, who would gladly throw more light on the subject.

Monday Morning's Tragedy in the Bowery—

Beath of Christie.

Charles Christie, the saloon keeper, who was shot at 11 Bowery on last Monday morning, died in Bellevue Hospital about 1 A. M. yesterday. About 2 o'clock on the 13th instant, as he was closing his saloon, an unknown man entered and asked for liquor. Seeing that he was already intoxicated, Christie refused to supply him, and as the stranger became unruly, Christie endeavored to eject him from the saloon, the scaped. Christie was taken to iselloves Hospital. About 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon 18 as on the escaped. Christie was taken to iselloves Hospital. About 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon 18 as one mortem-statement. To the customary question as to whether he believed he was about to like, was swered very confidently, "No." the out of the highry you have received?" was the next interroged have, "was the reply.

The Coroner then took his statemant and depayed. About 9 o'clock Christie was delirious, shouting in the Germal language and struggling terribly, until it was found necessary to put him in a strat jacket. The paroxyms continued until the moment of his death. The ante-mortem statement made by the murdered man was as follows:

On the 13th instant, at 2 A. M., I was putting up my shutters at No. 11 Bowery, when a must slepted up to me, and when about a foot from me he pointed a jistol at the use of discharged it, shooting me in the cheat; I never aloon he fore; I cannot give any resson why he should shoot me, he was quite thin, had high cheek bones, a mustache of reddisk brown color, and when about a hoot group of the same man had no drieks in the aloon he fore; I cannot give any resson why he should shoot me, he was quite thin, had high cheek bones, a mustache of reddisk brown color, and when about he hoof che and the cheat; I never aloon he fore; I cannot give any resson why he should shoot me, he was quite thin, had high cheek bones, a mustache of reddisk brown color, and when also he cannot was a mustache of reddisk brown color, and when a Monday Morning's Tragedy in the Bowery-

THE JANUARY THAW.

Bridge on the Hadson River Railroad Carried Away-A Portion of Trenton Sub-merged-Damage on the Schuvikili, Le-high, and Susquehaman Rivers.

Hubson, Jan. 17 .- The short bridge over the Stockport creek, on the Hudson River Rail-road, was carried away by the strong current of floating ice at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The lightning train which passed this city, bound up, about that time, was compelled to run back to this station, and all upward bound trains since then have been stopped here. The bridge was about fifty feet long and very strongly built. It will require some time to reconstruct it.
Trains to Albany and the West are now being

run eta Chatham. Gangs of men have been sent forward to repair the bridge. The New York special bound South is over two hours and a half behind time. The first Pacific express, which leaves New York at 6 P. M., has been discontinued. It is thought that P. M., has been discontinued. It is thought that trains will be able to pass over the Stockport bridge by to-morrow afternoon.

Early this morning the ice in Catskill Creek began to move, which caused a general havoe with everything within its reach, the ice baing from twelve to sixteen inches thick. All the streams in the vicinity are overflowing the meadows and roads, and it is feared much damage will follow.

meadows and roads, and it is feared much damage will follow.

THE FRESHET IN NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Jan. I...—The Delaware river rose five feet last night, but has fallen three feet since eight o'clock this morning. The freshet is not damaging.

The Assonpink Creek rose to a great height, causing all north and south bound trains to be stopped at Trenton. The 8 and 8:30 A. M. trains from New York were sent combined from the freight depot, vis Camden, at 12:35 afternoon. The passengers and bazgare of the 9:30 A. M. train from New York were all transferred by carriages from the freight depot to South Trenton, bound for Philadelphia and the West.

The main depot and tunnel are filled with water from one to seven feet deep. No trains can pass the main depot. The Western Union Telegraph cables at the Trenton tunnels were useless, and the company were obliged to turn all their wires over the causal. The freshet in the creek has carried away considerable property of the Pennsylvania fialitoad Company. The bridge over the creek at the main depot has had three engines upon it all day to prevent

The bridge over the creek at the main depot has had three engines upon it all day to prevent it from being carried away.

PAMAGE IN THE SCHLYLKILL.

PHILADLEPHA, Jan. II.—The Schnyikill river at Fairmount is five feet above the usual height, and moving he has caused much dimage along the beight, in gone places the lee formed a gone across the river, which, breaking away, the whole mass moves down with great force, threatening the destruction of everything that may obstered it on its way. If are are entertained for the safety of the dam at Fairmount, over which a stream is pouring five feet deep, carrying with it ice, trees, broken boats, and other delays swept away from above.

Considerable damage has been done to the mills near Menyania. The river banks are overflowed, the landings are carried away, and several boats have been compelled to suspend operations. Peter's Island, above the Keading Rallroad bridge, is completely submerged and covered with cakes of ice, which have destroyed the shrubbery that made the island the ornament of the park.

Wissableken creek continues to rise, and the bridge at Hermitage has been sweet away. Edward Jones was drowned in the Schuylkill to-day while gathering diriftwood. He was in a boat with a companion, when the woat was crushed by a tree striking it. The companion was saved.

A despatch from Reading says a small bridge has been carried away by the ice, and portions of dams have passed down from above. Most of the ice has gone, and the greatest danger is now over.

IN THE LEHIOH AND WYOMING VALLEYS.

The freshet in the Lehigh and Wyoming valleys has been very disastrous. The Lehigh and Susquehanna rivers are four or five feet above their usual heighth. In Wilkesborre and Mauch Chunk several houses have been carried away. A man was drowned at the latter place. At Pittstown, Allentown, Bethleham, and other places along the Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks have been washed out. Considerable lose is reported of canal boats and coal schutes. At Mauch Chunk the ice is breaking up and a gorge is expected in Easton. It is apprehended that there will be great disaster at that place.

Despatches from Bush, Gunpowder, and Black Rivers, Md., report the water as high, but the bridges and tracks of the Baltimore Railroad are in no danger.

A despatch from Wilmington, Del., says the Christiana is very high, and the ice is running. The Delaware Railroad trains are not crossing the bridge on account of the flood. Much damage is anticipated.

SINKING OF A RAILEROAD TRACK.

SINKING OF A BAILBOAD TRACK. ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. II.—The Western express train, which left East Penn Junction at half-past seven o'clock this morning, narrowly escaped a terrible accident. The train had passed a point near bubb's Mills, when the track suddenly sunk to a depth of fifteen feet.

Two men who were engaged in repairing the track had legs broken, and were otherwise badly injured. Travel is not delayed by the accident, as the passenger trains run to each side of the break and change cars. The damage will be repaired at once. The Lehigh and all its branches are overflowed.

A FLOOD AT HARRISHURG. HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 17.—The ice has been moving off the dam at Lockhaven since 3 P. M.,

the river being very high and almost overflowing its banks at 4 P. M.; but it is falling fast and no damage is reported. The ice has taken one pier of Trump's bridge and Campbell's dam away. At the Jersey shore it is ten foot flood. The Clearfield operator reports ice from Curweneville passing there at 5:30 P. M. He reports that it is the greatest ice flood ever known at Clearfield. He also says that great damage has been done there from loss of new and old timber. A FRESHET IN RHODE ISLAND.

A FRESHET IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 17.—The thaw has caused a flood in the Blackstone river, and the water is to high as to stop several manufactories in the booksocket. An unfinished bridge on the Worthward and Blackstone, was partially carried away by the ice, but to loss does not affect the running of trains. The water is very high in the Pawtucket river, out the ice is going out without causing serious lamage.

The Ferry Boats Delayed by Fog-What the

Rain Has Done for the Streets.

It was so dark in New York and Brooklyn yesterday morning that the storekeepers had to light the gas, and the festive youths who had been out on a lark all night sang "We won't go home till morning," until nearly noon. momentarily expecting that morning would dawn. The roosters remained on their perches and crowed for daylight with unshaken faith, and the nocturnal wail of the migratory Thomas cats was continued after day had far advanced. The thick fog made ferry boat navigation perilous, and it was only with great caution that successful passages were made. It took twenty minutes to cross Fulton ferry, and the other ferries were delayed correspondingly. The Roosevelt line was withdrawn until noon, and the Hamilton and South ferries ran but one boat each. Long lines of produce wagons and other vehicles besieged the ferry houses unable to get transported, and scores of drivers cursed the fog and ferries in general, and sighed for the completion of the Brooklyn bridge. Several collisions occurred on the river, none of which, however, were serious.

The heavy rain of yesterday morning did for the streets what the authorities had failed to do, and pretty the roughly swept away the banks of snow which have impeded travel since the great storm. Yesterdas large gangs of men were put to work in the lower part of the city loosening the ice which fills the gutters, large quantities of which were carted away. Some of the streets, which for three weeks have been impassable, were opened, and it is probable that there will now be an end of continual jams, impassable crossings, sprained horses, and delays in transportation.

Brooklyn's New Charter. was continued after day had far advanced. The

The Committee of One Hundred on a new charter for the city of Brooklyn have published their report, which recommends the annexation of the five mty towns-New Lots, Flatbush, Flat Lands, New county towns—New Lots, Flatbush, Flat Lands, New Utrecht, and Gravescud: the creation of new aldermanic districts; the administrative power of the city to be vested with the Mayor and in the heads of department of finance, assessment, collection, law, treasury, police, excise, health, fire and buildings, parks, education, maps, surveys and repairs. The Mayor and heads of departments to receive \$10,000 a year. The heads of departments to be directly responsible to taxpayers.

The Fatal Fight Between Shoemakers. An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Thomas Doyle who died from the effects of injuries received at the hands of William Wilson at 8 Mulberry street, on the night of the 2d of January. Wilson and street, on the night of the 2d of sankary. When and proper the commence of the control of the control of the night in question, when wilson, who is a man of violent temper, struck Doyle ou the head with a sheemsker's hammer, fracturing his skull and causing the wound which resulted in his death. Doyle escaped at the time and has not since been arrested. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Mr. Francis W. Worth, the assignee of the esmot Market Savings Bank, says that as has realized nough assets to declare another dividend amounting

Elizabeth Lewis, who says she is employed as chief cook in the house of the Rev. Heary Ward Beecher, was yesterday committed for ten days for being drunk in the streets of Brooklyn.

CAMERON'S MEDITATIONS.

THE CONTEST FOR THE PENNSYL. VANIA RENATORSHIP.

he Senatorial Election—Opposition to Cam-eron—Raised for Pecaniary Ends—How the Difficulty was Smoothed Over.

Correspondence of The Sun. HARRISBURG, Jan. 16 .- On Tuesday next our Legislature have a Senator to choose, though the work of settling the choice was mainly done long ago. Some time before the October elec-tion the venerable Cameron left Hartranft to fight his own battle, and turned his attention to engineering the doubtful legislative districts. arranging matters so as to secure the return of members who, as he thought, would be safe to see the propriety of reflecting him for another Senatorial term. After the results of the Octo-ber contest were made known. Cameron had no further doubt about his prospects, and until the Legislature came together

NOT A SHADOW OF A SUSPICION

of any impending antagoniam worth mentioning was permitted to overcloud his happiness.

But an uncontested Senatorial election has no money in it for the gentlemen in the Legislature or in the lobby, and the probability of such an election was anything but agreeable to a large portion of the Honorables who make our taws in Harrisburg, while it was terribly distasteful to the bone hunters who haunt the lobby. It has been pretty well established by the record of transactions in former years that the commercial value of a legislator's vote at such a time should be from \$5,000 to \$7,000 with a brisk opposition; while if there is no contest within the party lines of the majority, members of both Houses are compelled to violate their consciences by voting without pay.

Under such circumstances it is a necessity for merchantable law makers to have a candidate who will be likely to divide the vote and lead to NOT A SHADOW OF A SUSPICION

A LOOSENING OF THE PURSE STRINGS in their favor. It is immaterial whether the candidate brought forward is a man of straw with unscrupulous supporters to push him, or a really good man with an ambition to figure in the higher branch of Congress. In the present instance somebody was wanted to scare Cameron, and the man was soon found in the person of air. Charlemagne Tower, a gentleman of wealth, influence, and ability.

wealth, influence, and ability.

CAMERON'S NEW RIVAL.

So the disinterested friends of Mr. Tower rallied to the front. Lim Bartholomew of Philadelphia acted as the principal manager of the Tower interest, with Jim Onslow, sergeant-atarms of the Constitutional Convention, as his right bower. The Philadelphia Inquirer set forth the claims of the Lame candidate in glowing cotors, and respectable people began to indulge a hope that Cameron might really be defeated. The Senator himself elt uneasy, knowing that his competitor had at least \$4,000,000, and knowing equally well the weak points of some of his supporters when money was supposed to be around. When Cameron gets scared he meditates, and when he meditates something usually happens beneath the surface. In this case he meditated.

RESULT OF CAMERON'S MEDITATIONS. RESULT OF CAMERON'S MEDITATIONS.

Mr. Tower has changed his mind about being a candidate for the United States Senate at present. The reason for this change may be conjectured to have its foundation in the result of Simon's meditations. The acute old gentleman bethought himself that in two years from now a successor is to be chosen for the seat of Senator Scott, and Mr. Tower has been led to believe that he will have the support of Cameron and his friends for the successorship. And so Tower stands aside, leaving the Winnebago Chief to walk over the course. The excuse given by Tower for disappointing the expectations of his friends will probably be that he feared that by opposing Cameron he, might divide the Republican party in Pennsylvania; but this explanation I am certain will be unsatisfactory to the disappointed bone hunters, and I am not sare it will be entirely satisfactory to Senator Scott.

am not sure it will be entirely satisfact Senator Scott.

INTERESTING TO SENATOR SCOTT.

INTERESTING TO SENATOR SCOTT.

Mr. Tower is popular where he is known, is honorable as the world goes, and, as I have already said, is lummensely wealthy. His chance of securing Senator Scott's place two years hence is exceedingly good, though I would not advise him to put too much faith in Cameron's promises of support. The senior Senator from Pennsylvania is growing old, and he might forget. But Tower is bound to push his claims, and with a view to this end he is preparing to sink some of his wealth in establishing a big daily newspaper in Philadelphia, intended to mould public opinion in his favor. A certain Mr. Liper, on Walnut street, Philadelphia, has the matter in hand, in connection with Linn Bartholomew. The publication of the fact, now-ever, may cause some change in their plans.

CAMERON TRIUMPHANT.

ever, may cause some change in their plans.

CAMERON TRIUMPHANT.

In pursuance of the pleasant understanding arrived at all around, Mr. Tower withdrew from the contest nearly two weeks ago, leaving the field clear for Cameron, who consequently received aimost a unanimous vote in the Republican caucus. Cameron will reap the fruits of Tower's withdrawal next Tuesday; but is it certain that he will keep faith with the latter and work for his election two years hence? He may do so, but Mr. Tower will do well to remember that

CAPTAIN GOODWIN'S FOLLY. The Decision in the Alleged Case of Piracy on

Capt. Goodwin of the Eric police:

It is established by the evidence, uncontradicted, that the defendant went on boared of the steamhost. High Rolton, lying at the foot of Twenty-third street, East river, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the Sist days of December, 1872, and to capitaln and mate that he took possession results and arrested file officers and possession to the capitaln and mate that he took possession to the capitaln and mate that he took possession to the capitaln and streeted file officers and created the prived them of their command; ordered the result of the capitaln why he took the boat; and her attached to the boat Charm, and towed her away to the Jersey shore, and on arrival directed or permitted the cylinder heads to be taken from the cylinder and carried ashore; ordered the capitaln back on board, when he stated he was going ashore to see the owner; left orders with the person whom he placed in charge to blow out the brains of the capitaln and one of his men if they attempted to come aboard that night and finally kept possession or control of the boat for several days, without giving any reason for his section other than that he left a paper with the capitaln several hours after the sciure, to the effect that he took the boat in the name of the Eric Rallrond Company, without fiving any proof in support of the claim of said road.

These are the main facts in the case, with no explainaroad. These are the main facts in the case, with no explana-tion on the part of the defendant, and I am asked by counsel for the defendant to discharge the accused be-cause there is no felonious intent shown, no animus fucourse for the determinant to discussive the accessed to cause there is no felonious intent shown, no animus/termin.

The acts and declarations of the defendant, as sworn to by the witnesses for the prosecution, may have been justifiable. No blame may attach thereto. He may have acted from missiake; may have had authority or color of right by due process of law. There may have been no malgrity or settled purpose or misches? There may have been accuses for his colliderable course of action, but he offers no extense, and continued and on the above facts and declarations, accompanied as they were with force an independent without any pretended authority of law. I amplement the defendant as a gross industry, business processes of the law to arobbery, and in violation of settled power and high-handed violence, amounting is then third of the act of Congress approved May 18, 180, and therefore hold the defendant to await the action of the Grand Jury.

While a Soldier in the Late War.

I was so materially benefited by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, that I regard it my duty to inform the public as to my experience. Through the exposure of camp life in very severe weather. I contracted a cold, which finally settled on my lungs, and in consequence the surgeon discharged me as a consumptive. Soon after my arrival home I commenced taking Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and in a short time thereafter I began to improve, so that in a few weeks I was enabled to go to my employment, farming. Frequently since I have used the Expectorant in my family for colds and coughs, and always obtained a satisfactory resuit. I therefore cannot hesitate to recommend this remedy for all colds, and for consumption in its earlier stages.—William Barton, writing from Paragon, Mich.—Ade.

His voice harsh and unnatural, disheartened and gloomy. Memory lost her power, Judgment her seat, while the disquisting habit of hawking and spitting continued. But Welcott's Catarrh Annihilator cured him. Catarrh was his for. Catarrh is taking comfort from the lives of two-thirds of the people.—Adv.

"Bold Kelly, the Irish Privateer," surpasses my story of Maryatt or Cooper. To be convinced of this read the Calle Waskly. Out to-day. For sale by all newsdealers. Price six cents.—4-db.

Weekly and monthly payments for furniture and carpets at B. M. Cowperthwait & Co.'s, 156 Chatham street.—Ade. For weather strips for doors and windows go to E. S. & J. Terrey s, 166 Fulton street, near Broadway

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. FRIDAY, Jan. 17-P. M .- Very little interest

has been taken in the railway and miscellaneous list to-day, and such dearth of dealings has not failen to our lot to report since the year came An. For a few minutes at the opening, a fair business was done in some of the leading stocks, but as the day were on the market dwindled into the most positive stagnation. We are not assured that the speculative situation has under-gone any change, and the bulls and bears of the market gone any ename, and the bolhs and bears of the masses occupy the relative positions heretofore adverted to in this column. New York Central was strong all the way through. To sing at 102%, while in direct contrast incide Mail weakened under the further sake of the operator who yesterday throke the price, and touched 694, as against 10% before the call. Western Union was strategic to 100 March 200 March steady at 831, 4832, Wabash going off half a point to 7214. Ohios and Lake Shore were neglected and steady, a single transaction being set down to the account of a single transaction being set desirings being in Pacific Mail. The light funcies were quiet and firm. A reported combination to advance the price of coal, attmatated a rise in some of the roads insting connections with the coal regions, and New Jersey Central advanced to 10%, and Dishware, Lackawanna and Western to St. Phe general warks to the dull and steady, further per-

10 A. M. 1125 11:40 A. M. 1188 2:40 P. M. 1125 10:13 A. M. 1125 2:15 P. M. 1125 4 P. M. 1125 bid The day's business at the United States Tressury was: Gold receipts, \$130,544.99; payments, \$1,355,394.32; balance, \$85,829.43; Currency receipts, \$1.56,220.41; payments, \$424,933.83; balance, \$20,779,010.25. Customs, \$225,779.

Gold recentits, \$7,30,54,99; payments, \$1,305,394,32; belance, \$85,182,80,57. Currency receipts, \$1,65,230,51; payments, \$22,498,53; belance, \$20,779,010,25. Customs, \$22,498. Errency receipts, \$1,65,230,51; payments, \$22,498. Errency receipts, \$1,65,230,51; payments, \$22,498. Errency receipts, \$1,95,40; for short algebra, \$22,498. Foreign exchange has been dull and stready, and the nominal rates were on the basis of 1098, \$60 1098, \$for prime sixty days' bills, and \$104,6810% for short algebra, \$1,95,40; for short algebra, \$1,95,40

6-30, 1865, coup...1156; 115 a 5s of 1881, coup...113 1127; 520, 167, 175, J.&J., 1147; 1147; Con.Pucific g.b., 199; 99; The Southern State bonds were indifferently traded in. New South Carolinas, July issue, stiffened up to 224. Missouris seiling at 26, and Alabama 8s at 59; New York State bounty bonds fetched 104,66105, and Brooklyn 6s water loan 28%. We quote sales of Mechanics! Bank stock at 113; Central National, 91; Hanover, 994; and German American, 1045. A large onsites a decided of the sales of the

See as follows:	Highest,	Lowest,	Rid.	
N. Y. C. and Hudson	102	102	102	102
Harlem	117	117	117	
Frie	61	62	62	
Lake Shore	92	92	92	92
Wabash	73	74	72	Boston, Hartford and Erie. New Jersey Central. Union Pacific. C., C. and Ind. Central. Hannibal and St. Joseph. Han, and St. Joseph pref. Canton. Panama
D. i. and Western
Western Union Telegraph.
Pacific Mail
Quickstiver
Quickstiver
Quickstiver
Quickstiver
Quickstiver
Radams Express
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex
American M. U. Ex
United States Express

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTG AGE BONDS of the Central Railroad of Iowa are payable on pre-acate ton at the banking house of W. B. Shattuck & Co. The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, due Jan. 15, will be paid on presen

Real Estate Market.

The public transactions of the week have been confined to legal sales altogether, usually of but little general interest, being managed by the referoes and plaintifls. On Thursday, Hugh N. Camp, per order Supreme Court (G. J. Whitehead, referee), offered three of a row of sixteen Ohlo stone fronthouses, four stories, high stoops (unfinished), lots 16.8xi00.5 feet, in Fiftyniath street, east of Madison avonue. They were bought for Fernando Wood, plaintiff. Four mirre of the row were amounced to be sold on Friday, but the sale was adjourned to Jan. 28.

On Friday, E. H. Ludlow, per order Supreme Court (S. H. Oiln, referee, sold the story brick house with lot 11.6x8 feet, 470 to 11.6x8 feet, 470 to

New York Markets. The Decision in the Alleged Case of Piracy on
the East River.

Subjoined is Commissioner Osborn's despective, owing to advanced pretensions of sellers.
Subjoined is Commissioner Osborn's despective, owing to advanced pretensions of sellers.
Subjoined is Commissioner Osborn's despective, owing to advanced pretensions of sellers.
Subjoined is Commissioner Osborn's despective and No. 2 in fair requires, and the market

Live Stock Market.

New York, Friday, Jan. 17.—Receipts of beeves were 100 car loads, or 1.76 head, making able since Monday, against 4.82 for the same time last wook. The full receipts during the last two days, and the heavy ship ments for next Monday very naturally produced a decided weakness the precessing of chains sales were at a reduction from he rates of Wednesday of nearly Lectiff in and a number of our loads remained unsoid. Native steems and cook, common to extra quality, ranged from 10c. to 15 %c. 2 h., and fat Texas and Cherokec from 10c. to 15 %c. 2 h., and fat Texas and Cherokec last week. Some of the lots were very poor: the market was dull and weak; and sales were slow at blockets, 4 h., with a few sold up to \$x_c\$, and some of the worst at 4 %c.

Sixty-five cars, or 7,100 hogs, were received, making 26,229 since Monday, against 22,25 for the same time of the locket. Live the logs were quoted at 4 %c. 5 k., 4 h., one car load of Orlos, 133 hs. average, selling at 5 k. db3 c., and Western dressed at 5 k. db3 c.

Sun rises. . 191 Sun sets. . . 5 of Moon sets. . 5 48
Sun rises. . 191 Sun sets. . . 5 of Moon sets. . 5 48
Sandy Hook . 10 40 600 of Laland, 11 29 Lei Gate. . 12 5

Arrived-FRIDAY, Jan. 47. Steamship Caiabria, Hamburg, midee, and pass Steamship Caiabria, Liverpool, midee, and pass. Steamship Valee, Paris, Havre, midee, and pass. Steamship Volunteer, Philadeibida, midee, bleamship too, Savannah, midee, and pass. Steamship Charleston, Charleston, midee, and pass Steamship did bombinos, kichmond, andse, and pass steamship did bombinos, kichmond, andse, and pass.

Ship Privateer, Dublin, in ballast.

Bris Anna, Milk River, Js., logwood.

Bris G. A. Sparks, Zam. Suger.

Bris B. Reginer, Old Harbor, Ja., logwood.

Bris B. Reginer, Old Harbor, Ja., logwood.

Bris Wiley Shith, Jeremie, logwood, coffee, &c.,

Also the usual river and consulving vessels.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 17.—City of New York, New York.

Susmess Motices.

A Bnd Let.

EDMUND TATES'S STORY,
A BAD LOT,
Will be commenced on
MONDAY, Jan. 27, in the
NEW YORK PIRESIDE COMPANION.

To Country Merchants and Strangers UDDIPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPI'S.—Among the complaints for which the Schnapps 'has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long-continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kinerys, and alchronic diseases. For these and many other disorders it is now prescribed, with great success, by more that three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

Swallow-Tail costs for balls, &c., for sale and

BOSCHERT. - On Friday, January 17, Elizabeth Boschert, wife of Francis K. Boschert, aged 69 years and beauty chert, wife of Francis K. Boschert, aged 69 years and Jonaths.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Zachokkes Lodge, No. 22, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of height and the part of the son-in-law, H. Hoffman, 175 Kast little st., on Sunday, the 19th, at 10 clock P. M.

BYLES.—On Weinesday, January 15, George Byles, of Lewis st., near 3d st., New York.

COX.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, January 16, Saral Josephine, wife of William H. Cox, and daspater of James and Catharine Shanne, in the 26th year of height of the strength of the sare.

Belatives and rriends of the family are invited to at tend the funeral services, on Saturday evening, at to clock, from her late residence, 251 lat st., Jersey City The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Genetecy for Interment on Sunday moraling.

DUNNINGTON.—On Thursday, the 16th inst., Stephen A. Dunnington, acc 29 years. interment on Sunday morning.

DINNINGTON.—On Thursday, the 16th inst., Stephes
A. Dunnington, seed 27 yerrs.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of
Abrams Lodge, No. 29, F. and A. M., of Gramercy Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., and of Morton Commandery, No. 4
K. T., also members of New York Masquerade Club,
are respectfully hylted to attend the funeral, from his
late residence, 615 5th av., on Sunday, at 1.; o'clock.
GRIFFIN.—On Fridey morning, January 17, Hannah
M., wire of Patrick Griffin, in the 60th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited it
attend the funeral, from her late residence, 35 West
17th st., on Sunday, January 18, at 1 o'clock F. M.
HOUSTON.—On Thursday, January 16, Bridget, wife
of Edward Houston, aced 28 years amily are invited M.
The friends and relation her late residence, 75 Lewis st.,
this morning, at 93 o'clock, thence to St. Rose of Limbi
Church, Chunon st., where a solemn requiem mass wit
the official for the repose of her norm, at 16 o'clock,
Londonderry and Ulster papers please copy.
HIGGS.—On Wednesday, January 15, 1875, Sarah, with
of George Higgs, of Wolverhampton, England, aged 6
Years.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from 700

of George Higgs, of Wolvermannion, suggests, pears.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from 70.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from 70.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from 70.
Kile.—In Westerly, R. I., January 16, Prof. O. H.
Kile.—In Westerly, R. I., January 16, Prof. O. H.
Kile. principal of schools and leading educator. He was
a graduate of the University of Vermont.
All TCHELL—In Brooklyn, Jenuary 17, 1878, Mrs. Harriet M. Mitchell, wife of Warren Mitchell.
Remains to be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment
on Monday.

riet M. Mitchell, wife of Warren Mitchell.
Remains to be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment on Monday.
Hudson papers please copy.
McUTCHEON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, January 18, Mary, the only daughter of Andrew and Annie McCutcheon, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 13 days.
Boantiful, lovely.
She was but given
A fair bud on earth
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturiany, January 18, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, \$25 East 11th st.
O'NELLL.—On Friday, January 17, 1873, Matthew Hyan, a native of Shandrum, county Cork, Ireland, in the 25th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 55 Monrod at, on Sunday, January 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.
RYAN.—On Friday, January 17, 1873, Matthew Hyan, a native of the parish of Toomavara, county Tipperary, ireland, aged 62 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son John, 95 North 4th st., Williamsburgh, at 2 o'clock on Sunday, January 19, 1873, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.
SMITN.—In this city, on Friday, January 17, Alien Smith, in the 25th year of his age.
The funeral services to be held at the residence of his parents, 238 West 55th st., on Monday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

BRONCHIAL CONSUMPTION,

BRONCHIAL CONSUMPTION,
BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.
BRONCHIAL CONSUMPTION
is the consequence, generally, of neglected cold. At
first the symptoms resemble those of an ordinary cold
or catarri, the expectorations being tourch, thick, and
opaque, but not yellow, containing small, graylin
lumps, which sink in water. As the disease advance the cough increases, and this tough auceus or phiega a
becomes more and more mixed with a yellowle a
fulld resembling puss or matter, and often slightly
streaked with blood. In usiny instance,
the expectoration is of a whitish appearance,
resembling cream, and sometimes of a greenish-yellow color, which readily sinks in water. At first
the pulse becomes slightly accelerated and tense toward
evening, and the heat of the surface of the body varied
in the course of the day, being sometimes above and
sometimes below the natural standard. Partial wear
occur in the head and breast at night. The thirst is generally constitutely increased, the urine is highly colored and deposits a copious reddish sedel transcending to the
is very rarely and fixed pain in the chest. The cough is
series in the chest, within the chest. The cough is
series and attended with a feeling of tightness in
the chest contributes, the expectoration becomes,

the breast.

If the disease continues, the expectoration become
full that the disease continues, the expectoration become
purelent and extremely copious. Debility and emacta
tion increase rapidly, the difficulty of breathing an
tense of weight and tightness across the chest becoming

SEA-WEED TONIC,
and
MANDRAKE PILLS.
There are the only medicines that
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION
DIS SCHENCE
has been an constant practice over thirty years, continually examining hung, and know a his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His
cleanse the Hyer and stomach; his
cleanse the Hyer and nature throws it off without any
exercise.

Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
northeast corner sit and Arch sts., Philadelphia, and by
druggists and dealers generally
JOHN F. HENRY, S College place, New York, Wholesale Agent.

[To be continued.]

To be continued.) STURTEVANT HOUSE, 28th and 29th sts., Broadway. EUROPEAN PLAN. Rooms per day. .596 Broadway

THE WEEKLY SUN.
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